1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?

Answer

Functions are advantageous in the following ways

1. It helps to divide the large programs into small groups so that we can read the code, and debug the program faster and better.
2. Python Functions stop us from writing the same logic various times.
3. Many persons can work on the same program by assigning different methods to each of them.
4. It encourages us to call the same method with different inputs over multiple times.

2. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?

Answer

The code in the function begins to execute when its **called** to be executed. Not when the function is defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer

Def statement creates a function, which can be called upon with the function laid afted def statement. Example - *def test1( ).*

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Answer

A function is named sequence of statements that performs some useful operation. Functions may or may not take parameters and may or may not produce a result.

Where as,

A function call is a statement that executes a function. It consists of the name of the function followed by a list of arguments enclosed in parentheses.

5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?

Answer

There is one global scope for per program execution and This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten. In a local scope there are 4 scopes namely local, enclosing, global and builtin.

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

Answer

When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

Answer

Return value in a function gives the resulting value of function after has completed it task upon calling the function. Yes we can use the return value in a expression.

8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?

Answer

The function will return a none value.

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?

Answer

We can make the function variable refer to it its global variable by using the global statement followed by the variable in parenthesis. Ex: global(x) – x being the variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Answer

The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. **None is a data type of its own (NoneType)** and only None can be None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer

The import areallyourpetsnamederic imports the areallyourpetsnamederic module.

12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Answer

The function is called spam.bacon( )

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?

Answer

We can use a try clause in the line which is giving error.

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

Answer

A try clause let you test a block of code. Where as a except clause lets you handle a error.